FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1894,

Saberription by Matt Post-Pate, DAILY. Per Month . 0 00 . 70 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year, DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Month. WEEKLY, Per Year age to Forzign Countries added. THE SUN, New York city.

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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Burran of the United Phass and New York Association Phase is at 21 to 90 ann arrect. All information and dor-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whote country.

The Man and the Party.

A little more than ten years ago THE SUN printed its honest opinion of GROVER CLEVE-LAND, who then aspired to the Democratic nomination for President and to the leadership of the national Democracy:

"He has labored against the Democratic party, not for it. He is engaged in a personal policy which does not include the building up and strengthening of the Democratic party, but the building up and strengthening of CLEVELAND, He may be strong with those who are not Democrats. With Democrats he is weak. The attempt to nominate Mr. CLEVELAND at Chloago looks toward using the Democracy for the benefit of a man who desires to be strong not through his party, but in spite of it. That is the reason these boiling Republicans tike him so much. He is their man. He is not the man of the Democracy. If every Democrat elected to office. should go on as CLEVELAND has done, the Democratic party would speedily die out. Mr. CLEVELAND's attempt may succeed. The world loves to be deluded. but the Democratic cause caunot gain much by going through the process."

That was ten years ago. To be exact, the foregoing estimate of the man in his relation to the Democracy was published on July 4. 1884. At that date Mr. CLEVELAND was not well known outside of New York, whereof he had been elected as Governor two years earlier by an overwhelming majority, due to political circumstances which were accidental, and in no way connected with his own record or achievements.

Was THE SUN'S judgment correct? Was our estimate true to the man? Was the warning needed? It was not heeded, but was it needed, we ask?

The final answer to these questions came on Tuesday, November 6, 1894; and it is now writ large and black upon the annalof the Democracy.

The Causes Are Plain Enough.

Various explanations of the overwhelm ing defeat of the Democratic party are offered by the political philosophers; but there is no reason why there should be any difference of opinion as to the matter. It does not take a professional philosopher to discover the cause. There is nothing surprising in the results of the election.

When a President elected as a Democrat began his Administration by defying the Democratic principles for which the people voted in electing him; and when, under his treacherous leadership, a Congress elected as Democratic and intrusted with the command of legislation proceeded to violate squarely and infamously the pledges which they had made, and which had been made for them in the authoritative statement of Democratic doctrines and purposes, the people had no more use for the Democratic party. They put it in power to execute their will, and forthwith it went to work to obey the opposing will of GROVER CLEVELAND

Theretofore the election of a President had meant the triumph of definite political princhoose a man to be an autocrat over them as a monarch by divine right. They chose a servant to obey and execute their own sovereign will. They put the Democratic party into power at the election in 1892, and they put CLEVELAND in the White House merely as their agent, and not because, with the slavish idolatry of Mugwumpery, they worshipped him as "a platform in himself." He was elected, like every other President since the foundation of this republic, simply as an instrument, and not s + s master. He was the creature of the people. They had lifted him from obscurity to serve their purposes, and not to forward his own. They gave him his instructions, and they wanted none from him.

What did this man at once proceed to do ! The people had rejected the communism and socialism of Populism by an overwhelming vote. They had defeated the Republicans by less than 400,000 votes in the Union, but they gave the Populists only about a million out of the total of nearly twelve millions cast by the three parties CLEVELAND was no sooner in the White House than he began coquetting with the repudiated Populism by appointing as the head of his Cabinet a man who had tried in vain to get a nomination for President from the Republican party, and who had been a candidate for the Populist nomination.

The traditional policy of the Democratic party is in favor of annexation. CLEVE-LAND at once devised a plot not merely to defeat the annexation of Hawaii, for which MARCY had striven, but also to put back a licentious and savage negro woman on the Hawaiian throne, from which she had been driven by men of American blood and birth. intolerant of her barbarous and infamous rule. For that base conspiracy alone the Democratic party deserved the popular condemnation, since a nominally Democratia Congress, servile to Cleve LAND and treacherous to American principles, dered not repudiate it. In the whole history of our diplomacy, our international dealings, that was the single blot, and it was unspeakably foul. It was a vile conspiracy, disgulard under the clock of friendship for President DoLE; and every American worthy of the name was herrifled by the treachery. It revolted the moral scutiment of the whole Union.

The people had voted for a tariff for revenue only, and had denounced protection as unconstitutional and the culminating atrocity of class legislation. They had repudiated the Populistic income tax, twelve to one. CLEVELAND responded by urging the passage of a protectionist tariff and an income tax even more offensive to Democratic principles than the tax advocated in the repudiated Populist platform! and a servile Congress, elected ss Democratic, proceeded to obey his will in deliance of the people's will. He bullied the Witson bill through the House. Still more, the protectionist tariff constructed by the Senate, with his knowledge and ap- A diametrically opposite conclusion is

sion, he disavowed with characteristic treachery. He was chiefly responsible for the Tariff bill finally passed in violation of Democratic pledges; but he refused to acknowledge his own progeny.

It does not need a philosopher to discover why, under such circumstances, the Democracy was overwhelmed last Tuesday,

Result of Experiments in Populism.

At the solicitation and with the help of traitors in the Democratic party, ten States, all originally Republican, have in the last two years tried the experiment of Populism. Four of them, namely, Oregon, Colorado, Kansas, and Nevada, have elected Populist Governors. Three-Nevada, Kansas, and South Dako ta-have elected Populist Senators. Five-Oregon, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and North Dakota-have elected as a whole or in part the Populist ticket of Presidential Electors. In Michigan the same sort of fusion obtained some Democratic Electors for Cleveland, and in Wyoming it was beaten, but elected some Congressmen. This describes tersely the extent of the experiment to conduct the Democratic warfare with the poisoned arrows of Populism.

The election of Tuesday makes it all seem like a dream. Only one Populist Governor will be in office next year. Not a Populist Senator will remain, so far as this election has power to influence it. And out of thirty-six Congressmen apportioned to these ten States, there will be only three Populists. There will likewise be only three Democrats. The fusion has been a com plete and reactionary failure.

The people of the United States have not become incurable fools in any section of the country, West or East.

Of Vast Public Benefit.

There is in this city a single system of sur face railways 125 miles in length. The cor poration which owns this system is known as the Metropolitan Traction Company, and we print in another part of this paper an intelligent and exceedingly instructive analysis of its roads and the method of their operation. It makes transit between differ ent parts of the town easier, cheaper, and more rapid. We commend the article to the attentive perusal of all our readers, for the subject is one that intimately concerns the welfare of this city, and must in the near future very materially affect the direction of its growth and development.

A very interesting feature of the operations of the Metropolitan Traction Company s that the five-cent fare is no longer the ixed and universal unit for a single contin nous journey on our New York city railroads Upon a large and rapidly growing percentage of travel, the fare has become two and a half cents instead of five. The passenger who heretofore has paid two five-cent fares, one for one line and a second for another line, now pays but five cents. He is transferred from one part of the company's system to another for the single fare, and therefore what formerly cost him ten cents he nov

ommands for five. It is impossible to overestimate the potency with the travelling public, particularly in a city of the shape of New York, of such an economic factor as exists in a fivecent fare as opposed to a ten-cent fare. There are 300 days of travel in every year for a vast majority of our people, and 300 days means \$30 of economy. Besides, the appetite for locomotion is unappeasable

growing, as it does, by what it feeds upon. The extension of the properties of the Met ropolitan Traction Company is therefore a problem of great public interest as well as a matter of uncommon wonder. The gifted gentlemen who administer this able corporation, were first heard of here when the Broadway railroad, with all its attendant train of scandal, burst upon the community. They controlled the Broadway and Seventh Avenue railroads, and within the short time that has since elapsed they have extended their domain until it comprises 125 miles of road, 10 of cable and 115 of horse railroad. Its present ratio xtension is even greater an so that it will be very readily recognized that it is sure to grow and grow, as we have pointed out, and become a most important factor in the city's growth.

The promoters of the Metropolitan Trac tion Company are evidently men of infinite resource and energy, and if their enterprise accomplishes nothing else, we shall yet owe it something for demonstrating the futility and hopeless ness of rapid transit by way of the taxpayers' pockets. It may prove a very beneficent corporation, and the community may one of these days give it its full confidence, for all that its path is strewn with lost reputations and political debaucheries beyond all describing. Yet, with new men like John D. CRIMMINS and WILLIAM C. WHITNEY directing its management, the record of earlier days may easily be forgotten in the extent of the public service it may now

Sociology: What Is It?

It appears that a so-called school of sociology is about to be opened at Hartford, Conn. The course of study is to cover three years, and we are told that the third year will be devoted to "sociology proper the exposition of the deteriorative and remedial forces of society."

From the definition just quoted it is evident that the promoters of this scheme imagine "sociology" to be, not an inchoate or a pseudo science, but a true science, or, in other words, a body of verified and uni versally accepted data, from which principles and laws, equally undisputed, have been deduced. Nothing, however, is more certain than that the authors of the definition to be commended at Hartford, have stated what sociologists have aimed at rather than what they have accomplished. It has undoubtedly been the common wish of all students of the subject, from AUGUSTE COMTE to BENJAMIN KIDD, that sociology, in the first place, should present a synthesi of all that has been learned about human society, as it has been and as it is, and, in the second place, should offer an approximate account of society as it ought to be.

Unfortunately for the teachableness of sociology," the investigators of the evolution of man, considered as a social being, do not concur in their deductions, even where they are more or less agreed as to their premises. No one, for instance, now regards ACCUSTE CONTE as an authority on this topic; his works are described by Mr. LES-TER F. WARD in "Dynamic Sociology" as embodying in the exposition of a fundamental truth the greatest possible number of only less fundamental errors," and COMTE's views on social statics are classed by the same writer as "generally unsound." HENEY THOMAS BUCKLE held in his "History of Civilization" that the sole dynamic factor in the social progress of man was his intellect, no ameliorative influence be ing exercised by religion and morality.

his "Social Evolution," maintains that "it is under the influence of the religious systems that the evolution of the race is pro ceeding; and that it is in connection with these systems that we must study the laws which regulate the character, growth, and decay of societies and civilizations." Even Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S monumental work of which "Descriptive Sociology" repre-sents the basis, and "The Principles of Sociology" the superstructure, is now generally regarded as at most only a descrip tive science of conditions, upon which hu man ideals can have hardly more influence than they can have upon climate.

Still, one might hope that logic would ventually compel all inquirers to agree as to their deductions, if their fundamental premises are the same. But this is not the case. At the root of all speculations concerning the social progress of man lies the primary concept touching the origin and physiological development of the human species. Among the merits conceded to "Positive Philosophy" by Mr. COMTE'S HERBERT SPENCER was its recognition of the dependence of sociology on biology. It will be remembered that Mr. SPENCER himself proclaimed himself a follower of LA-MARCR in 1855, four years before the appearance of Danwin's "Origin of species;" and he also acknowledges that his whole attempt to build a science of sociology has for its foundation his acceptance of the Lamarckian views respectng the effect of use and disuse upon organs, and the transmissibility of acquired charac ters. Yet here comes Prof. WEISMANN and repudiates the Lamarckian factors of evolution, although DARWIN adopted them, and SPENCER leans nearly his whole weight upon them. It was but the other day that WEIS-MANN was invited to expound his views at the University of Oxford, and many are the indications that his opinions are tending to ecome predominant, not only in Germany but in England also. Referring to the fundamental issue thus raised. Mr. SPENCER says in the October number of the Contemporary Review: "More than once I have pointed out that, as influencing men's views about education, ethics, sociology, and politics, the question whether acquired charac ters are inherited is the most important question before the scientific world." A the close of the same paper he says:

"I have felt more and more that since all the high clences are dependent on the science of life, and must have their conclusions vitiated if a fundamenta datum given to them by the teachers of this science i erroneous, it behooves these teachers not to let au erroneous datum pass current. They are called on to ettle this vexed question one way or other. The times give proof. The work of Mr. BEXAMIN King which has been so much lauded, takes Welsmannish as one of its data; and, if Welsmannish be untrue, the conclusions Mr. Kind draws must be in large mea are erroneous and may prove mischievous.

When what have hitherto been accepted as the biological foundations of attempts to construct a social science have been serious ly shaken, if not irreparably undermined, it would seem to be a poor time to start school of sociology.'

Jewish Colonization.

We shall not enter any protest against the efforts of Baron Hirsch, the President of the Jewish Colonization Society, to regulate more strictly the shipment of Russian Jewish people to this country. He has sent notice to Superintendent STUMP that the society has undertaken the work of "diverting Jewish immigration from the United States to the Argentine Republic, which latter country," he says frankly, "is more congenial to them." It is our own opinion that this policy is likely to be advantageous to these unhappy Rus sians. It is certainly better for them to settle upon and cultivate the land which the Baron has procured in Argentina than to huddle together in the great cities of the United States. It is impossible to obtaid land in this country upon terms as easy as he has obtained it in the other country and, moreover, very few of the Russian in migrants who have come here under the auspices of the Colonization Society have shown any disposition to enter upon the those of them who have been sent to Argentina within the past two or three years are living there by the tillage of the soil. We have had varying accounts of the measure of their success as farmers in South America; but we are disposed to accept the most favorable accounts.

We are grieved that so many of the Jewish immigrants to this country, over 100,000 of whom have landed here within a very few years, have had such a hard time in our cities: but it must be remembered that most of them were ill adapted for Ameri can life, were without money, had no knowledge of any of the skilled trades, and were unacquainted with the language here spoken. Hence they had to seek a livelihood in sweat shops, or as peddlers, or by trading among themselves. They have lived apart from the general body of the community to their own disadvantage.

We accent Baron Hinsch's remark about Argentina being more congenial than the United States to the Jewish Russians. We are certain that they ought to live there more happily as farmers than they can live here while following those pursuits to which the great majority of them have taken.

What Mission Shall Professor Wilson

Have? Plainly, the first duty of Mr. CLEVELAND inder the present circumstances is to provide a comfortable foreign mission for the Hon, WILLIAM LOSTFOREVER WILSON, the hero and martyr of bogus tariff reform. Republicans and Democrats will agree as to the propriety of this. From no quarter will there be any hostile criticism of whatever CLEVELAND may do for the Professor. The very best that CLEVELAND can do will be none too good for the Professor, for this is probably the last opportunity the President will ever have to be of service to the estimable and unfortunate gentleman from West Virginia, whose only fault is that his manhood is sleazy.

The selection of a foreign mission for Professor Wilson ought not to be delayed. It is true that his term in Congress does not expire until next March, but what in the world is there to keep him in this country during the next four months? He will escape much that is personally unpleasant, if not positively humiliating, by closing at once his disastrous account with domestic statesmanship, and assuming the less wearng responsibilities of diplomatic statiou. CLEVELAND has been accused of some nasty deeds in the way of personal ingratitude, but nobody regards him as porcine enough

to refuse to take care of Wilson now. The office of Ambassador to Great Britain is not available. It is occupied by a charming gentleman whom every American esteems, and who is so happy in a society where nobody is profane, or gets drunk, or tells stories unfit for refined ears, that it would be downright cruelty to ask him to resign, even to make a place for the Professor. Mr. BAYARD's visit to America, in orproval during all the stages of its discus | reached by Mr. BENJAMIN KIDD, who, in | der to take a hand again in the politics of | the Mexicans, and, being sitted with a nine-

his dear little native State, has not been a howling success; all the more reason for not crowding him out of London for WILson's benefit. Paris is out of the question. There might have been a suitable vacancy in Berlin, had things gone otherwise in New Jersey, but RUNYON will not be coming home just now to enter the United States Senats. Nor is the Hon, WAYNE MAC-VEACH tossing coppers yet awhile into the fountain of Trevi. BRECKINBIDGE of Arkansas, who has hardly reached St. Petersburg, might be recalled, but the Professor is too sensitive and courteous a gentleman to consent to profit at the expense of his old associate in the cause of bogus tariff re-

form. So it is, all around. Where, then, on this terrestrial sphere, is there a place of welcome refuge and consolatory, comfortable exile for the Hon. WILLIAM LOSTFOREVER WILSON of West Virginia? All things considered, we shall answer that he had better be sent to Ha waii. The salary might be raised by his mourning colleagues in the Fifty-third Congress when the next Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill comes up WILLIS would be only too delighted to re sign and come home, if we understand human nature. The climate is unexcelled, the attractions of natural scenery and ethnic interest are all a scholarly man could desire, and our tariff relations with Hawali are not of a sort to lead the Professor to broad over the questions of the irrecoverable past. We should think he might forget. in Honolulu, if anywhere, that such thing as political economy exists.

It may be objected that Professor Wilson would not represent in Hawaii that spirit of patriotic Americanism which manifested itself so impressively last Tuesday through out the length and breadth of the republic True, but for his year or two of residence near the court of the wronged ex-Queen LILIUOKALANI, he could represent GROVER CLEVELAND.

Beginning on March 4, 1895, the Hon GROVER CLEVELAND will be free from all danger of having Congress on his hands.

It is a hospital of suitable style, and pos sessed of the best equipment, that has been opened in Hudson street to take the place of the old Chambers Street Hospital, about which there have been so many complaints during the twenty years of its existence. The emergence department of the new institution is provided with all modern scientific appliances: the any bulance service is thoroughly organized; the dispensary has all desirable accommodations and the staff of physicians and nurses is large enough to meet any necessity. The old Societ of the New York Hospital and its governors deserve very high commendation for their la pors in behalf of the new institution. It is a comfort to know that we shall bear no more of the Chambers Street Hospital.

A good many Democrats who have though otherwise, will now begin to understand that

the winning Issue in 1892 was the Force bill. It seems that many of the bakers who do not want to lower the price of the loaf which is sold for five cents, are in the habit of selling it for four cents the day after that upon which is baked, and for three cents or less the second or third day after. The popular prejudice against bread that is a day or two old is not sensible. It is spoken of opprobriously as "stale bread." The truth is, that bread a day or two old is more wholesome because more easily digested, than bread fresh from the oven. It is not less nourishing. Many people prefer it to the other even when it is rather crisp, or, say, in the third day of its age, especially when taken with coffee for breakfast or with soup for dinner. In many cases doctors order their patients to eat bread a few days old, for their stomach's sake, and there is no doubt that it is often bene ficial. The best light French bread is undoubtedly more palatable when new than when old: but other kinds, the heavier kinds which are largely sold, are better for most people after they have been kept for a day or two, provided they are not in the least mouldy. Th stale bread," has raised a senseless prejudice in many minds.

The smart ALECKS won't be likely to tell s again that, with all his political accomplishments, the Hon. THOMAS COLLEGE PLATT is not an organizer of victory. This time he has lowed up his own name, for which, like other reasonable men, he is no doubt duly thankful.

As the Rev. Dr. TALMAGE does not seem to be wanted in Brooklyn he ought to try New York. This is the best place in the country for notable men of all kinds, and we are anxious to get as many of them as we can. We have hundreds of them already, but we would like to have thousands of them, more especially men of eloquence, and millionaires, and poets, and inentors, and statesmen, and artists, and mechanicians, and musicians, and eminent authors More and more every year are the distinguished men of the country drifting to New York, just s distinguished Frenchmen drift When here they are seen by the whole popula tion of the United States.

This is the place for Brother TALMAGE who has searched the world for a suitable home. He ought to be able to find a vacant pulpit some-

Three battles for the Stars and Stripes have their anniversary to-day. On this day, in 1813, Gen. Andrew Jackson fought the Creek Indians, 1,000 strong, at Fort Talladega. number of friendly Indians had been surrounded by Creek warriors and were rapidly being reduced by starvation to surrender, after which the usual massacre would take place. One of the chiefs disguised himself in a hog's skin, and escaped through the Creek lines, bringing the news to Jackson, who was several miles to the north. Old Hickory, with 2,000 men, marched to the relief of the friendly Indians. He came upon the enemy on Nov. 9, and, placing the volunteers on his right and his militia on the left, with the cavalry in the wings, he began the attack. Early in the battle two companies of militia gave way, but the gap was promptly filled by the borsemen, who dismounted and restored that part of the line. The entire American force then advanced and routed the Indians, who left 299 of their number dead on the field, the remainder fleeing into the mountains. The Americans had fifteen killed and eighty-six wounded.

This is also the anniversary of an attack on Kingston, Lake Ontario, made in 1812 by the American squadron under Capt. CHAUNCEY. The American ships had been cruising on the lake and gave chase to the British war ship Royal George, which ran into Kingston. The American brig-of-war Oneida, notwithstanding a heavy fire from the British batteries, impetuously followed the Royal George into the bur and would have brought her into action had she not fled from her anchorage and moored alongside of a wharf where troops from the fort assembled in such numbers as to make it impo sible to board her. Two other vessels of the American squadron, the Governor Tompkins and the Hamliton, also ran into the harbor and engaged the British batteries, but finding that it was impossible to capture the Royal George the American ships, with difficulty, beat out of the harbor. In this audacious attack the Oneida had one man killed and three wounded, while Sailing Master ARENDEL was severely wounded by the bursting of one of the guns. He refused to leave the deck, however, as long as the vessels were in gunshot of the enemy, and soon afterward was knocked overboard and drowned. It was on Nov. 9, 1847, that Lieut. Tunis Augustus Macdonough Chaven, who afterward lost his life in Mobile Bay in the monito Tecumseh, ran into the Mexican port of Mulija and captured the Mexican sloop Alerts. Chawhich shortly before had been captured from

counder, was ordered to cruise in the Gulf of California. The Alerta was captured and car-ried out in handsome style, and without loss to

Well, what if he did get a fit? We speak of course, of our royal guest from Bengal. Ac-cording to his keeper, he ats something that didn't agree with him, and that was the whole of it. It is not likely that any anti-snapper gave him a knockout drop, or that Dr. PAREHURS gave him a dish of frogs' legs. No conspiracy, nothing of the kind; the tiger is all right again._

THE SUN'S ELECTION RETURNS. Praise from a Reader Who Found No Others So Complete and Accurate,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a con stant reader of THE SUR. Now, it so happened that on Wednesday morning when I went to the newspaper stand on the northwest corner of Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue all THI Suns had been sold out, although it was then early -8 o'clock. Well, I took what was left of unsold matter, a copy of the World. Now, had I not got a Sun when I arrived down town I would not have known what vote had elected an Assemblyman or an Alderman in my district let alone any other district than mine in the city. I live in the Twenty-first district. This ! what I read in THE SUN:

Wilds over Herrman . . .

2,598 I also found the vote for every candidate, elected and defeated -for Congressmen, Assem blymen, and Aldermen, as well as for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Judge of the Court of Ap peals, Sheriff, Judge of the Superior Court, Coroners, President of the Board of Aldermen, Mayor and Recorder—not merely the names of the men elected or "probably" elected.

There was not a vote in the World on solitary candidate other than Governor Mayor, and Recorder. It may be that this paper in some late edition published the admirable tables of THE SUN of Wednesday morning, just as the Evening Post and the Even ng World last evening published the revised tables of votes for all candidates that Tue Sus published that morning. Those two papers in their "enterprise" swallowed a triffing error in one of THE SUN's tables without discovering it. Even when the rain pours THE SUN shines. and a reader knows the day after an election where his party "was at." in not only all the States of the Union, but in every one of the

thirty political sections of his city. Keep it up, Mr. Sun, and even Democrats may VOTED THE WHOLE." e happy yet. Nov. 8, 1804.

UNITED PRESS ELECTION RETURNS. to News Organization Ever Did the Work No Speedily and Completely Before,

The United Press eclipsed on election night all previous records in the collecting of election returns in this city and State, and the stupendons task went on like clockwork. The election service of this organization is an established system, and the men employed have worked for rears under it and understand it perfectly. They need to be experienced to reach definite results, and the whole system travelled in a groove from the time the first return was reselved until the last paper had gone to press Exactly 2,162, or two-thirds of the election districts in the State outside of New York and Brooklyn were reported by the United Press during the night, and this is a larger number than was ever reached by any new organization heretofore. It exceeds the largest number previously by 25 per cent. The statement is made by the Eccning Post that the socalled "Associated Press" gathered the detailed vote of 2,800 election districts out of 3,359, a physical impossibility. The best proof that the United Press did gather its returns is the fact that the newspapers using its service printed and bulletined them, while the returns from the 2,800 districts" of the Associated Press were never heard of by the public if they were gathered. And, as for the statement put forth on behalf of the "Associated Press" that its service to the afternoon papers of Wednesday of election news from other States was superior, that service amounted, for the most part, to a summary of the news already published in Wednesday's morning papers. The United Pres evening papers were supplied with fresh news

The work of gathering the returns in this city for the United Press was done by the local news bureau of that organization, which had better facilities for getting the returns rapidly and accurately than any other. The Associated Press service was furnished by a city press association and not by the Chicago organiza

THE SUX has already shown, with the news. papers of Wednesday morning for evidence, by how much the United Press Local News dis tanced competition on these local returns. COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Nov. 8 .- The Gazette ays this morning:

We have reason to be proud of yesterday's Gazette. Those of our readers who saw the Denver papers yesterday had a fine illustration of the difference between editing with brains and editing with a scoop shovel. Those papers were a mass of undigested and mostly indigestible figures. The Gazette presented the results cleary and grouped in such a way as to bring order

ngires. The Gazette presented the results clearly and grouped in such a way as to bring order out of the chaos of returns. For this, however, we cannot take all the credit. The United Press deserves its full share. Its report that night was the most definite, well-digested, clear, and commrehensive report ever sent from the East to Colorado on any election night."

ONAHA. Neb., Nov. 8.—The World-Heraid prints the following:

The World-Heraid desires to compliment the service of the United Press on election night. Long before midnight its wires had brought to this office decisive returns on State, Congress, municipal, and legislative tickets from all over the country, and the columns of the World-Heraid bear testimony to the fact that it is supplied with telegraphic news by an association whose service is prompt and complete.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The Post says: "The United Press covered theself with glory in its masterly handling of the election news. It covered the country as it was never covered before by a news organization, and left nothing to be desired. The Post yesterday, aside from its own special reports, bore abundant testimony to the file service of the United Press."

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 8.—The News Record, commenting upon the manner in which the United Press furnished election news yesterday.

The United Press yesterday covered the

United Press furnished election news yesterday, says;

The United Press yesterday covered the election news in a more masterly manner than had ever before been accomplished by a news-gathering association. With so efficient a service the News Record was last evening enabled to theroughly cover the national field and leave absolutely nothing for morning contemporaries to do but confirm the reports published in the News Record yesterday afternoon.

A Freuch View of It.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.
The Republicans are mistaken if they imagine that the popular favor returns to them now bec country has unlimited confidence in them. The elec-tors of 1890, who swept from the Federal Congress Mesers. Beed, McKinley & Co., are the same who have now voted against the Democrats, and who four year hence will perhaps do the very reverse. They voted this year against the Democrats for precisely the same reason that they voted against the Republicans in 800, namely, because they did not keep the pron they made in their platform and did not prothey were worthy of the confidence which the people Moral: Make a platform that you can stand upon

nd stand upon the platform that you make

That Letter.

In the pyramid tombs of Egypt, On a shelf with the Book of the Dead, There's a volume of consecrated Screeds that are seldem read.

It contains the letters of Grover, Grover the First, and likewise the Last Acknowledging various nominations Made in the and and sorrowful past.

Acknowledging sundry resolutions, Sternly walloping "gloulish gise; the mentioning different turkeys all stuffed to be sent to Me.

O, chapter on "Snakes in Ireland." O, book on "What Congress its Done," There's one letter in that collection Something like you, and only one.

It comes to after the other letter No blank white page was ever better, Tig the letter he wrote for David Hill:

BESTARMOR PLANTS IN THE WORLD, And the Best Armer, too, Says Commeder Sausson More Suns Wanted.

WARRINGTON, Nov. 8.—The two American according to the annual report of Commodore Sampson, chief of naval ordnance, are the bes quipped in the world, their developments in the past year by the addition of powerful forging presses and Harveyizing furnaces being of such s character as to represent actual advances in the art. These establishments have now practically completed existing armor contracts, and should appropriations for additional armored rescals be deferred beyond the next session of Congress, these magnificent plants, which cost \$10,000,000, would be practically idle for more than a year, their organizations would be broken up, and the skilled labor created at much exse of time and money either lost or diverted Under these circumstances Commodore Samp on believes that better terms should be obtained on new contracts at the present time than later. Existing vessels require 20,000 tons of armor, 12,000 of which have already been

Commodore Sampson treats at considerable ength the subject of armor development in Europe and this country, and concludes that he American Harveyised product is unequalled

sceepted and delivered, and by September next

year no Government work will remain unfin-

the American Harverized product is unequalled elsewhere in the world. Notwithstanding attempted frauds, he is confident that bailistic tests prevent any inferior plates being accepted by the Government.

The report calls for \$500,000 to be expended in beginning to provide armament for the steamers registered under the provisions of the subsidy acts, which make them available for use by the United States as transports and cruisers. In case such vessels as the New York, Paris, and the new St. Louis should be called into service (which would be the most natural means of increasing our naval strength), it would require many months to provide batteries for them. No guns are now available for the purpose, and none are authorized. It takes time to build modern rifles and to be prepared for an emergency. Such guns should be commenced at once. It is estimated that it six-inch, 13s five-inch, 15s four-inch, and 377 secondary battery rapid-fire rifles would be required to arm thirty-three of the thost suitable steamers on the Atlantic and eight on the Pacific coast.

During the past year the naval ordnance ex-

During the past year, the naval ordnance ex-

coast.

During the past year the naval ordnance experts have been exceedingly busy in testing machine guns, small arms, and smokeless powders, with excellent results and great advances toward perfection. The new six millimetre calibre rife barrel and its ammunition are satisfactory, but neither a breech mechanism for the small arm nor the deal machine gun device has yet been secured. European smokeless bowders are pronounced unsatisfactory. Nitro-glycerine powders are declared unfit for military purposes and new American processes are looked to for a good explosive.

The pneumatic dynamite gun will be supplanted, it appears from the interesting experiments which have been made with shell loaded with gun cotton and fired from the six-inch gun with a velocity of about 1,400 foot seconds. These shell weighed eighty pounds, and contained about eleven pounds of wet gun cotton, together with a dry gun cotton primer and a fulminate detonator. When fired into the side of a hill they detonated with tremendous violence, making a large crater and throwing stones and mud hundreds of feet in all directions. If high explosives can be fired safely at such velocities, and Commodore Sampson has no doubts on the subject, there will be no need whatever of the cumbersome pneumatic apparatus, with its uncertain aim and short range. The bureau estimates call for nearly 51,000,000 to be expended next year, of which \$2,237,070 is toward the armament of yeasels already authorized, and \$25,000 for arming and equipping the naval militia.

NORTH DAKOTA'S NEW BUG Yobody Knows What Industry It Has

Come to Destroy. From the Minneapolis Journal.

From the Minneapolis Journal.

Jamestown, N. D., Oct. 29.—A strange insect has made its appearance in this locality in large numbers and has been the source of much speculation as to its character, habits, and name. It has been seen for many weeks past in myriads in certain localities, and is now met with, as it has made its presence felt for weeks past, in stores, offices, barber shops, hotels, and on the strees and walks. Where it came from and where and when it will go are yet unanswered questions. Prof. Waldron, of the State experimental station at Fargo, says it is closely alled to the chinch bug that has caused millions of dollars, worth of damage during certain years in Minnesota and other States. He is of the opinion that these bugs came from South America, where most of their alles live.

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the opinion that these bugs came from South America, where most of their allies live.

The insects were first noticed in this portion of the State about the middle of August, at Spiritwood Lake. The bugs were seen in all stages of growth—from the red-costed young to the black-winged adults—hanging in clusters from the limbs and in large numbers on the trunks of the trees. The next instance known of their presence was on Sept. 20, when thousands of the young were found in the timber at the junction of the Fipestone and James rivers, in this city. Nearly a dozen patches of the young, varying four or five feet to sixty feet in diameter were discovered. The wingless larvae, crimson in color, were several deep and formed a writhing mass. A few fully-developed bugs were noticed among the young. Thousands were seen on the brush, logs, trees, and stones. The insects, while in the larval state, remained it this locality for about two wreks and then suddenly disappeared.

The adult bug is a little less than half an inch in length, is dull black in color with small rel markings, and has four wings. The first pair are leathery at the base and membraneous at the tips. Its mouth consists of a single sucking tube, so that its living is obtained entirely by sucking. The young are similar to the adults, except that they are red and are wingless. With the growth of wings black markings appear.

Drawing the Line.

From the Chicago Datty Tribune.

A dudish-looking party in a long-tail overcoat and turned-up trousers was picking his way gingerly over a muidy down-town crossing the other afternoon when a rakish-looking party in a rain coat and rubber boots saw him.

The spectacle of a live walking dude appeals irresistibly to the average man's sense of the ludicrous, and the rakish-looking citizen, imitating the gait and general bearing of the other, stalked along soleminly by his side a block or two in apparent unconsciousness of the fact that was creating a sensation and attracting the amused attention of everybody on the sidewalk. In going over another muddy crossing the rakish-looking party, as if by accident, tripped the dude. The latter narrowly escaped a full, and as he recovered himself he swing his right, it landed on the jaw, and his tormentor went down as if a pile driver had struck him.

"You can ape me, don't you know," he drawled, "but, baw Jove, you mustn't monkey with me." From the Chicago Daily Tribune

In Vine Vertter. From the Boston Courier

Prom the Boston Courier.

It was a convivial party, and it had reached that stage where the "invisible spirit of wine" makes itself decidedly visible. One of the party was of the kind that carry well a heavy load and even when fully cargoed present but few evalences to the eye of such a condition. Another was of exactly the opposite nature, one of those individuals who when in their cups look it, smell of it, and are alternately lauching and crying, aggressive and affectionate. The quieter looked the noisier over while the latter was making an unpleasant exhibition of himself and remarked to a neighbor:

"How—hic—how much a drunken drunkard disgusts a sober drunkard."

The One Injured.

From the Cincinnati Tribone.

Minute-Did you hear about Mollie's fiance falling off the trolley car and breaking his arm?

Manute-Yes, I wonder if he will sue the company for damages?

Minute-I guesa not guesa not. I shouldn't wonder if she does, though,

Fine Offices for Patriots. From the Morning Advertiser.

Mr. Morton's election as Governor places limmense patronage in his hands. Airerdy there are aspirants for many of the principal offices.

It is now in the power of the Republican party to

essession of every office in the State and in any case where there is a holdover not re-movable it is in the power of the majority to a solian the office. These officers, now serving under Democratic rule,

are removable by the incoming tovernor, who may appoint, with consent of the Senate, new incumbents: Superintendent of Public Works, salary \$6,000; patronage about 200 employees. intendent of State Prisons, salary \$0,000, patronage includes about 40 people.

Name Superintendent, \$6,000; patronage amountato

about 40 employees.

Dairy Commissioner, salary \$3,000; patronage about Commissioner of New Capitol, salary \$7,500; patron-

age about 7,000 people.
Adjutant General, salary \$5,000; patronage 20 cm-

In addition to this the Governor has the appoint ment of tweive derks and assaults in his office. He also, in connection with the Lieutenaut Governor and the Speaker, has the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Buildings, who has a salary of \$3,500 and about 300 lumrative positions to give out.

A Philosopher Called Bows, From the Post-Express.

The Evening Food mays: "More important than the tariff issue from this time onward will be the money question." It is curious how rapidly the couler of the political universe shifts in the Mugwump mind.

SUNBEAMS.

A gospel ship to do mission work along 1,500 miles shore line in the Puget Sound region is soon to be put in commission by the Episcopalians of Tacc —A place lately started in Murray street supplies ypewriters and women clerks with a cheap luncheed, f ordered in time it will be sent. The cost is ten

cents. For this the purchaser receives two sandwiches, a place of cake, and two apples or bananas, all neatly wrapped in a paper napkin and placed in a paper box. Some lovers of flowering plants pick up the old geranium stock thrown away upon the manure heap near the Central Park nurseries. These discarded plants will live for some time is the open sir, and they make very good cuttings for winter growth in the house. The Philadelphia Park Department distributes such plants free when they are taken up from the

scross the Adirondack region this bit of information "A wild, barron truct extends bereabouts, the property of the State, covered with almost impenetrable bogs, marshes, and ponds, and the uplands with rocks and evergreens." Thus the noble forest reserve of to day struck the geographer of seventy-five years ago, but it is to be remembered that then Syron had bus recently popularized the Alps for British tourists.

There are many hundred miles of neglected navi-gation on the charming small takes of New York. The lakes of the Adirosdack region are more and more used by pleasure seekers, but the tour of the lakes in northern central New York is not unual. Seneca Lake is 33 miles long, Cayuga 40 miles. Crooked Lake 18 miles, Lake Canandaigua 20 miles, Oisego 15 miles, and Oneida 20 miles. Here are nearly 150 miles of lake navigation, besides the inlets, bays, and arms

-In the meat shops of towns in New Mexico and Arizona the visitor from the East is apt to notice that the dressed carcasses of sheep have a tuft of wool still attached to the head and the tail. This is left by the butcher to assure the customer that it is mutton, and not goat flesh, that he is buying, for in these Territories many flocks of goats are reared and pastured by the small Mexican ranchmen to be killed for food for the poorer natives. Boast or stewed kid, with Chill pepper sauce, is an exteemed dinner dish at the tables of many well-to-do American and Spanish-American citizens.

-Although the private conchroan is on the decline In this town since the fashion of hiring carriages by the month or the year has spread, the coachman is still envied of all servants. He has from \$50 to \$60 a month wages and "everything found," besides presents from the saidler, the carriage maker, the produce dealer, and every other tradesman that furnishes aught to the stable. The opportunities of the coachman in a rich family to pick and steal are esteemed very rich. It is related of a prosperous suburban that he found his saddler charging all sorts of personal articles for the coachman on the harness bills.

-There is a "who'e" milk treatment as well as a skim milk cure, and an advocate of the former says that a patient requires from five to six quarts daily while confined to bed, and from one to four quarts more when working. To digest all this, free action of the skin, lungs, and other organs must be secured by dairy warm baths and an unlimited supply of fresh air night and day. Under this treatment the heart quickens, the alimentary canal enlarges and its glands increase in size and number, and the arteries enlarge and furnish to all parts of the body an increased supply of blood. A patient with a supposed mortal dis-ease was cured under this treatment between July 15 and Cet. 28, and during that time increased in weight from 100 pounds to 120 pounds 14 ounces.

-Doubtless some of the smart remarks attributed to witnesses in court by conscienceless story tellers ould not be supported by affidavits, but the following conversation actually occurred at Pittaburgh last week: Attorney Reardon was defending a client charged with illegal liquor selling, when Ruth Woodruff, a former client of Heardon's, was called to the stand. "You have been here before, haven't you?" said the attorney. "You ought to know, Mr. Rear-don," she replied. "And you were sent to the work-house, weren't you?" "Well, I gave you enough money to keep me out of it," retorted Ruth. "You money to keep me out of it," retorted Ruth. "You were innocent, of course," persisted the attorney, sarcastically, "Well, you said I was," replied Ruth. This ended her cross-examination

-Staring heavenward with a fixed and meaningless smile a drunken man in helpless state lay the other day at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street. A doctor and a policeman stood beside him and tried to lift him from the ground, but his legs bent under him with a sickening twist, and the two had to let him down to the pavement. " his leg's broken," said the doctor, bending to the drunkard's trousers. A hole in the stocking showed beneath a bare, smooth bit of flesh tint. The doctor tapped the spot and exclaimed: "Why, it's a wooden leg." By this time the policeman was mak-ing a like examination, and he exclaimed: "Sure this way's wad, too." At that the doctor disappeared n disgust, and the policeman left his help

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Marriage portions after twenty years' service in what the female telegraph operators in England now ask of the Postmaster-General. They will all be forty or over then. Two famous hotels, Claridge's in London and Meu

rice's in Paris, have recently been sold to make way for newer structures. Both have housed kings and emperors, and found their way into literature In Victoria, Australia, tobacco has been raised suc-cessfully as an experiment. It is now proposed to

grow it on a commercial scale. The seed used is that

of the Virginia or Connecticut variety, as the Havana ous well of St. Winefrid has attracted such crowds of pilgrims that the author ities have given notice to Father Beaucierk, to whom the well is let, that they will terminate

May, in order to obtain better terms for the town. On the British turret battle ship Monarch, comsioned twenty five years ago and lately overhauled and fitted with new machinery, \$2,240,000 have been spent for repairs alone. She is of iron, cost \$2,400,000 to build, and with her new engines has a speed of from

thirteen to fourteen knots.
Out of \$10,863 men in the British army last New Year's Day, including colonial troops, but not Indian natives, 143,129 belonged to the Church of England. 30,878 were Roman Catholics, 15,190 Presbyterians, 11,403 Nethodists, 2,057 Mohammedans, Hindoos, &c., 374 miscellaneous, which included the few Jews in

the service. One of the curious results of the recent elections in Belgium, on the new basis for the suffrage, was the defeat of all the party leaders. Though the Catholics have an overwhelming majority. M. de Burlet, the Prime Minister, was defeated; so were Frère Orban, and Bula, Mayor of Brussels, the Liberal leaders, and

Janson and Feron, the Radicals.

A German named Berg has just accomplished the feat of playing the plano for thirty consecutive hours at the London Royal Aquarium. He played entirely from memory from a repertory of 400 places, starting at a sprinting pace by rattling off Mendelssohn's Wes ding March, the Torce for song, a Liest rhapsody, and two concert hall melodies inside of a quarter of an hour. He sustained his strength by using one hand for his sandwich and tea or coffee, while continuing

to play with the other. At the conference of the Eastern Patriarchs con-cened at Rome by the Pope to consider the question of the reunion of the Eastern churches of the reunion of the Eastern churches with the Church of itome only two of the five Patriarchs were present. The Chaidean patriarchate is vacant; the Maronite patriarch was too old to make the journey, and the armenian patriarch, Mgr. Axarian who sent an elaborate report, was forbidden to appear by the Turkish Government. The two who met the Cardinals representing the Pope were Mgr. Jussef of Damascus patriarch of the Meichites, and Behnam Bent, Syrian

patriarch from Mardin.
English heads the list of the European languages spoken in the world, with 110,000,000 persons who use it of these 58 millions, more than half, live in the United States, while 38% millions only live in the British lales. Only eighty years earlier, in 1801, the total number of English-speaking persons in the world was 20% millions. Those speaking French have increased in that time from 31% to 51 millions, those termsn from 30 to 75 millions, Eussian the same, Spanish from 26 to 43, Italian from 13 to 33, and Portuguese from 754 to 13 millions. Out of the 51 million speakers of French, 45 millions live in Europe; of the 75 million Germans, though 7 millions live in the United States, there is only another half million to be found outside of Europe; while of the 43 m speakers of Spanish, 25% millions live in non-Euro-

pean countries.

Johanna Wagner, once a great singer and the bone of contention in the great leading case of Lumley va. Gre, has just died. In 1852 ain was prima donna at Bertin and was engaged by Lumley for her Majesty a Theatre. Gye subsequently offered her higher terms to sing at Covent Garden, which she acce ley secured an injunction and asked for 230,000 damages. He won his came, but got no damages, the usin ages. He won his came, but got no damages, the usin public feeling was so strongly with him that Fraulein Wagner was not permitted to sing at all. She was a nicco of Richard Wagner and created the part of Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser" in 1665. From 1850 to 1861 she was first soprano at Berlin. She then audelenly loss her voice but studied for the lenly lost her voice, but studied for the stage, and for sisten years took the leading tragic parts at the Hof Theatre, retiring in 1972. Then her singing voice came back; she sang the contralte pers in Eestheven's chorus symptomy at the laying of the corner stone of the Bayreuth Opera House, and in 1876 sang the part of one of the Valkyrius at the first performpart of one of the 'Ring des Nibelungen." The range of her soice was wonderful, bring both soprano and contraito, and was inherited from her mather, Ellas Golis Grid, and was inherited from her mather, Ellas Golis and the contraint and the waite, and was inherized from her mother. Ellas Spil-mann, who had a compass of three octaves and two notes, and sang on alternate nights the music of Bossini's "Tancredi" and Mozaris "Queen of the Night." Frauets Wagner and married Herr Jack-tanna and was sixty-six young old when the deck.